



P-403

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

388416

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

13 July - 19 July

1947

Number 29

SECTION	I - Welfare Division
SECTION	II - Dental Affairs Division
SECTION	III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION	IV - Nursing Affairs Division
SECTION	V - Supply
SECTION	VI - Preventive Medicine Division
SECTION	VII - Social Security Division
SECTION	VIII - Vital Statistics Division
SECTION	IX - Medical Services Division
SECTION	X - Consultants
SECTION	XI - Technical Bulletins
SECTION	XII - Memoranda to Japanese Government

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SECTION I

WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The 14th overseas shipment of relief supplies to LARA arrived in Yokohama on 13 July. Received in this shipment were:

Baby Food (Canned)	74,825 tons
Whole Milk (powdered)	3 "
Chocolate Drink	17,430 "
Shoes & Clothing	1,099 "
Medical Supplies	.36

Total (net) weight 96.714 tons

Japanese Red Cross Society

The SCAP-American Red Cross agreement, through which American Red Cross staff consultants are assigned to the PHW Section for assistance to the Japanese Red Cross Society in the reorganization of its program, has been extended until 1 July 1948. Emphasis by the consultant staff, during the coming year will be placed on chapter organization fund raising, and the development of fundamental Red Cross services, including Junior Red Cross, Disaster Preparedness and Relief, Volunteer Services, Water Safety, First Aid, Home Nursing and the support of government programs in the fields of public health and medical services.

SECTION II

DENTAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

Nine dentists were rehabilitated during June.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Weekly Report of Animal Diseases

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases during the period 13-19 July 1947.

Prefecture	Disease	No. of Cases
Hirogo	Anthrax	1
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	1

Monthly Report of Animal Disease for June 1947

Following is a summary of the Monthly Animal Disease Report for June 1947 submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry):

<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Anthrax	1
Brucellosis	11
Trichomoniasis	50
Texas Fever	6
Equine Infectious Abortion	19
Swine Erysipelas	16
Swine Plague	1
Strangles	174
Rabies	1
Scabies	3
Equine Infectious Anemia	100
Pullorum Disease	40

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SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Status Report

Press Conference

Nursing Affairs Division held a press conference on 14 July for the Japanese and American editors, in which the new legislation passed by the Diet on 3 July concerning nursing and midwifery laws of Japan, was explained and discussed.

Curricula for Midwives, Class A & B nurses and Public Health Nurses courses have been recommended by the committee and approved by the Ministry of Welfare, and meet the requirements of the new legislation.

NOTE: Being handled by separate attached notice and mailed with W.B. to each M.G. team.

SECTION V

SUPPLY

Production

Indigenous production of anthelmintics is not sufficient to meet requirements. Concerted effort is being made to increase production as rapidly as possible; however, it is estimated that Japanese production will not be adequate for at least 9-12 months. A spot import program of santonin, hexylresorcinol and digenia simplex (herb utilized for extracting a Japanese anthelmintic) is being submitted to meet requirements during the next year.

Releases of the following quantities of DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved by the Ministry of Welfare for the period 13-19 July:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Saitama	40,000 lbs.	1,000 gals.	
Akita	1,000 "	1,840 "	1,000 vials
Ehime	2,000 "		
Saga		3,000 "	
Gifu	10,000 "		
Yamaguchi	50,000 "		
Hiroshima		5,380 "	
Miyazaki		1,860 "	
Nilgata		3,810 "	
Aomori			100 "
Fukuoka	50,000 "		
Kagawa	20,000 "		
Tokushima		1,230 "	
Wakayama	388 "		
Toyama		2,000 "	
Mie	500 "	1,900 "	
Kochi	10,000 "	300 "	
Total	184,388 lbs	22,320 gals.	1,100 vials

Mixing of DDT products from American furnished DDT concentrate continues to be excellent. A total of 4,005,186 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust and 278,410 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, kerosene base, represents stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 12 July.

Total production during 1947 and production during period 6-12 July of DDT dusters and spraying equipment has been accomplished as follows:

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	Production 6-12 July	Total Production
DDT Dusters	500	20,246
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	3,860	24,213
Sprayer, semi-automatic, pump type	2,000	19,720
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon	850	14,500
Total	7,210	78,679

Narcotics

The following information relative to the "Cultivation of the Opium Poppy" is for the benefit of all Military Government Teams and prefectural authorities:

The cultivation prohibition refers only to the specie *Papaver Somniferum* L., this being the "True Opium Poppy". This is the only one of many species of the *Papaveraceae* Family, and related species, that have been cultivated for the opium content. Therefore, other species of poppy can be grown for decorative effects as flowers.

The following excerpt from a pamphlet entitled "The Opium Poppy and Other Poppies", edited by the U.S. Treasury Department in 1944 states: - "It is expected that the determination of Opium Poppies, under the law, will be primarily chemical. The term "Opium Poppy" includes the plant *Papaver Somniferum*, any other plant which is the source of opium or opium products, and any part of any such plant." Botanical proof that a plant is *Papaver Somniferum* would be satisfactory, but it is thought that by using a chemical proof, the definition will forestall arguments as to whether a particular kind of poppy found growing in a certain field does or does not belong to the species *Papaver Somniferum*. If it is proved to contain morphine, the most essential narcotic component of opium, that is sufficient to bring it under the Narcotic Control Act.

There is no known variety of *Papaver Somniferum* in which morphine is absent. Chemical tests may be made readily from the fresh latex of the fresh plant by the use of Iodine Reagent M-2 which gives unmistakable morphine-iodine crystals, and by using Froehde's, Marquis' and Mecke's reagents which yield characteristic color reactions. Dried parts of the plant, such as capsules, leaves or petals, must have the morphine content extracted prior to the use of the above reagents for morphine determination.

SECTION VI

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhus Fever

Comparative Score (includes figures of 18 July)

1946	31,534
1947	1,085

Scrub Typhus

Two cases of scrub typhus have been reported from Niigata prefecture. Neither case occurred in the group vaccinated with "Type A" scrub typhus vaccine. One case occurred in the group vaccinated with "Type B" vaccine and one case in a non-vaccinated individual.

Typhus Control

Sporadic typhus cases continue to occur in many sections of Japan, particularly in Aichi prefecture (192). Increased emphasis should be placed on the control of fleas, as at this time, fleas are nearing the peak in population density. Species of fleas involved include: all species found on rats; the human flea, and fleas found on cats and dogs. All of these species will bite humans and are capable of transmitting the rickettsiae of typhus fever, through their fecal droppings.

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In treating for fleas it is best to begin at the source--breeding places. Household pets should be dusted with pyrethrum dust or DDT dust. Sleeping

quarters of pets cleaned and dusted or sprayed with DDT. Mats in houses and floors under mats should be thoroughly sprayed with residual DDT effect spray or dusted with 10% DDT dust. Bedding should be dusted. One thorough treatment of either spray or dust should be sufficient to kill fleas and flea larvae for at least 3 months. Rat burrows, runways, harborages should also be treated, particularly before an anti-rat campaign. Publicity concerning fleas should be made among the civilian population. Such material is being prepared by the Ministry of Welfare for reference use in the prefectures.

Hokkaido Typhus Vaccination Program

Results of vaccination against typhus fever in Hokkaido as of 10 July 1947.

Total vaccinated	763,053 (First dose)
" "	580,193 (Second dose)

Sanitation

Insect and Rodent Control

The sanitary associations can be used to carry on field control work--larvacidal and adult. It must be remembered, however, that they are no longer operating as a section of the Tonari Gomi but under the supervision and direction of the Prefectural Health Officials. Volunteer labor can be used in lieu of prefecture funds to hire labor of equal value. However, the labor should be scheduled so that personnel is available to carry on a continuous program.

Water Supplies

Close attention to keeping filter cleaned should be made during the hot months as algae and other aquatic plants grow rapidly--causing bad taste and odor, and worms and certain larvae that live in the slim coating on the filter cause ^{serious} trouble by boring down through the sand thereby causing short circuits.

The supply of chlorine and necessary chemicals for treatment and sterilization should be checked as this operation is probably the most important in dysentery and typhoid control.

Venereal Disease Control

The following statistics are taken from the Japanese Government Venereal Disease Control Report for May 1947, and includes only the work done by public clinics.

Gonorrhea

Acute	6,594
Chronic	3,648
Ophthalmia	45
	<u>10,287</u>

Syphilis

Primary	1,419
Secondary	1,793
Early Latent	1,582
Late Latent	422
Late	188
Congenital	257
	<u>5,661</u>

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Chancroid 1,383

Lymphogranuloma
venereum 16

Granuloma Inguinale 9

Classification by Sex

Males 7,322

Females 10,034

Occupation of Patients

Farmer 1,772

Fishing 308

Merchant 894

Factory Worker 869

Construction Worker 226

Miner 100

Casual laborer 238

Office Worker 1,570

Food Handlers 519

Taxi dancers 344

Prostitutes 5,417

Sailor 343

Unemployed 2,924

Miscellaneous 1,673

Sources of Infection

Commercial prostitute 5,620

Clandestine prostitute 776

Friend 1,523

Husband 1,660

Wife 155

Unknown 1,543

Port Quarantine

Weekly report of incoming quarantinable and communicable diseases.

Week ending 12 July 1947.

Quarantine Station	Name of Vessel	Port of Depart.	Date of Depart.	Date of Entrance	Diagnosis	Date of Diagnosis	Cases	Deaths
Hakodate	Hakuryu Maru	Maoka	Jul 9	Jul 11	Meningitis	Jul 12	1	0
Maizuru	Enshu Maru	Nakhodka	Jun 15	Jun 18	Bacillary Dysentery	Jul 12	1	0
Maizuru	Esan Maru	Nakhodka	Jul 3	Jul 6	Bacillary Dysentery	Jul 12	1	0
Sasebo	Kisan Maru	Singapore	Jun 28	Jul 11	Malaria	Jul 11	1	0

Weekly summary. Week ending 5 July

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Port	Pratiques		Passengers Detained	Rat Autopsies		Fumigations	Immunizations				
	Free	Prov.		Tot.	Pos		S	T	T-P	P	C
Otaru											
Hakodate											
Yokohama	15	4	5	39	0	4	230	256	213	0	239
Nagoya											
Kobe	11	1	0	83	0	4	216	232	236	0	24
(Ujina)											
Kure	6	0	0	0	0	0	1244	1244	0	0	1244
Nagasaki	2	11	0	0	0	0	337	34	0	0	337
Fuji	0	13	495	33	0	2	0	174	148	310	17
Haneda	22	0	0	0	0	0	119	61	0	53	20
(planes)											
Iwakuni											

SECTION VII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

In the formation of the new Ministry of Labor, the Cabinet has decided that the administration of the Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance Law, to become effective in the near future, and the unemployment compensation Law, new legislation now being prepared, will be the responsibility of this Ministry, also that the administrative responsibilities of the Seamen's Insurance be transferred from the Ministry of Welfare to the Ministry of Transportation. The above decisions relieve the Social Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, of the administrative responsibilities for these three types of social insurance.

Seamen's Insurance

The Ministry of Transportation has decided to comply with the requirements of the 1924 Brussels Convention of the Maritime Commission of the International Labor Conference in that all nations will give free medical care to foreign seamen affected with or exposed to venereal disease. This is the first time in the history of Japan that it has complied with this reciprocal agreement among nations.

A program for providing additional facilities to render adequate medical care to foreign seamen is being developed by the Ministry in coordination with the present facilities of the Seamen's Insurance. The above mentioned programs are in preparation for the resumption of foreign trade by Japan.

National Health Insurance

The Minister of Finance and the Cabinet have indicated they were unable to meet the requests for additional appropriations of ¥ 1,400,000,000 in the interest of the National Health Insurance program for the remainder of the 1947 fiscal year. It was reported by the Insurance Bureau, however, that an additional appropriation of ¥ 177,000,000 was made which will provide for only a small part of the planned program for rehabilitating and reorganizing the National Health Insurance Associations.

The Diet has created a Welfare Committee which has taken up the problems of the National Health Insurance program as one of its most important subjects. Already representatives from various prefectures of these Associations have visited the Committee to inform them as to the difficulties and problems facing this program.

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SECTION VIII

VITAL STATISTICS DIVISION

During July and August, Dr. Selwyn D. Collins, Head Statistician, United States Public Health Service, Bethesda, Maryland, will serve as special advisor to SCAP on public health statistics. It is expected that he will visit a limited number of units during his stay in Japan.

Beginning in July, three important procedures will be instituted. First, a post-card report system, using a "free-postage" form of government report card will be used by attendants of births, deaths and stillbirths to report such occurrences to the local Koseki offices. They will be checked against the declarations of the parents to determine the completeness of registration and in this way will serve as a cross check on the registration system.

Second, a new "free-postage" government post card report form will be used for the first time to report cases of morbidity. A supply of both of the above forms has been distributed to all physicians and also to midwives, in the former case.

Third, the morbidity report forms for submitting reports between the local Health Offices, local Health Centers, prefectural Health Offices and the Ministry of Welfare have all been revised.

The most outstanding announcement to be made at this time is the transfer of the vital statistics responsibility, formerly carried by the Bureau of Census, to the Ministry of Welfare, to be made on 1 September 1947. This step is a great advancement in public health statistics in Japan and will unite morbidity and the statistics sometimes referred to as vital statistics, which include births, deaths and stillbirths. There will be much more attention given to public health statistics in the future and the administration of the public health services of the national, prefectural and local levels will be based on public health statistics. This will make possible dependable public health administration.

The following table presents revised vital statistics series for all Japan by months from July 1946 to April 1947. In previous bulletins this Section has released the monthly numeric reports of vital events for the period July 1946 to February 1947. "Numeric reports" are based upon monthly statements from approximately 11,000 local offices as to the number of events for which declarations have been made in each local area.

In October 1946 there was instituted a system whereby local offices each month sent to the national government, through prefectural offices, schedules (or transcripts) of all declarations filed with the local office. These schedules have been coded and tabulated in the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics. The data thus obtained are more complete than the preliminary numeric reports and are tabulated to refer more closely to the month of occurrence than to the month of filing.

The present revised series for July 1946 to September 1946 are from the monthly numeric reports but the counts of births, deaths and infant deaths have been corrected for a small percentage of out-of-Japan events erroneously included in the previously published series. The figures for October 1946 to April 1947 are from the monthly schedule reports not previously published.

The rates shown are based upon the revised vital statistics series and the estimated population as of 1 July 1946 (for 1946) and 1 July 1947 (for 1947). The population estimates were prepared by The Research and Statistics Division, Economic and Scientific Sections.

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Births

The birth rate has exhibited a general upward trend. Such an increase could be expected following demobilization of military personnel and the return of a large number of repatriates. The seasonal fluctuations have followed the pattern of previous years. Normally births reach a peak in January, decline to a low in June and then steadily increase throughout the succeeding months.

It should be noted that the January peak is always higher than the true facts and the December and February figures correspondingly lower than they should be due to the Japanese custom of reporting some December and February births as if they occurred in January. This custom derives in part from a desire to keep babies born in December from automatically being considered two years of age in January and in part from the fact that January is generally considered a lucky month. In January 1947 there were reported 294,363 births, representing a rate of 44.4 per 1,000 population per annum. In April there were 211,188 births with a rate of 32.9.

Deaths

The 1946 death rate declined to the level of the middle 1930's. During the past 11 months deaths have shown approximately the same seasonal fluctuations as in previous years. The monthly median number of deaths from 1935 to 1941 showed a peak in January, declined fairly steadily to a low in June, rose again to a second high point in August, and then declined to the low point of the year in November. During the latter half of 1946 deaths steadily declined to the usual low in November, increased during the subsequent winter months and declined sharply in April, 1947. It may be noted that the decrease from July to November 1946 was somewhat greater than the normal seasonal drop. On the other hand deaths in February and March of 1947 were somewhat higher than in January where as they are usually lower. In April 1947 there were reported 100,308 deaths representing a rate of 15.6 per 1,000 persons per annum.

Infant Deaths

In all but 2 of the 10 months (July 1946 to April 1947) the infant death rate per 1,000 live births was lower than the rate of the corresponding month of any previous year for which monthly data are available (1937-1942). Infant deaths have followed the normal seasonal pattern except in February and March when the number was higher than in January whereas it has usually been lower. Normally infant deaths reach a peak in January, decline steadily, except July, to reach a low in September and then increase steadily to the next January high point. The infant death rate per 1,000 live births during 1946 and 1947 exhibited essentially the same pattern except for slumps in December and February despite increasing numbers. This is because the increase in births was greater than the increase in infant deaths in these months.

It should be noted that the infant death rate per 1,000 live births may be somewhat artificially low in a period of increasing numbers of births and then artificially high when births decline because infant deaths include infants born throughout the previous year. In April 1947 there were 18,067 infant deaths with a rate of 85.5 per 1,000 live births.

Stillbirths

The stillbirth rate has been lower than in any year prior to 1940. During the war years the recorded stillbirth rate was lower than currently but this may have been due to incomplete reporting. The apparent general upward trend in the number of stillbirths from June 1946 to the first part of 1947 was the normal seasonal pattern. Stillbirths fluctuate, of course, with births. Normally the peak number occurs in January and the low point for the year occurs in June. The stillbirth rate per 1,000 live births during the past 10 months has fluctuated from a high of 50.9 in December, 1946 to a low of 34.0

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in January, 1947. In April 1947, there were 9,474 stillbirths with a rate of 44.9 per 1,000 live births.

Marriages

The marriage rate has shown a general upward trend since July, 1946. Normally marriages increase, with some fluctuation, from a low in June to a high in the following March. During the past 10 months the increase, therefore, has been a normal seasonal one but has also reflected a real increase over previous years. This was to be expected following demobilization and the return of repatriates. The sharp increase in September and subsequent drop in October was due to an announced change in declaration forms in October which caused people to declare many marriages in September which otherwise would have been declared in October. The peak in marriages (85,111) was, as usual, reached in March this year. In April there were 76,599 marriages and a rate of 11.9 per 1,000 population.

Divorces

As in the case of marriages, there was a significant increase in divorces following the war. The extremely high peak in September, however, was at least in part due to the change in declaration procedures in October, causing people to file divorces somewhat sooner than they might have. Although divorces in the first part of 1947 have remained at a fairly high level compared with pre-war years there has nevertheless been a significant decrease compared with 1946. In April there were 6,623 divorces representing a rate of 1.0 per 1,000 population per annum.

NUMBER OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES FOR JAPAN JULY 1946 - APRIL 1947

Year and Month	Births	Deaths	Infant Deaths	Still Births	Marriages	Divorces
1946:						
Jul	160,738	127,632	11,725	7,245	43,866	8,067
Aug	175,423	121,264	10,601	7,532	43,426	8,960
Sep	192,171	112,342	9,336	7,379	61,102	11,639
Oct	188,738	87,742	10,279	8,188	37,216	5,098
Nov	194,891	84,028	11,576	8,609	52,038	6,188
Dec	183,029	99,882	17,168	9,310	64,295	6,585
1947:						
Jan	294,363	111,362	21,229	9,994	72,427	6,524
Feb	227,260	116,610	24,277	9,856	73,663	6,075
Mar	238,616	119,145	24,280	10,280	85,111	7,184
Apr	211,188	100,308	18,067	9,474	76,599	6,623

RATES FOR BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES FOR JAPAN JULY 1946 - APRIL 1947

Year and Month	Birth* Rate	Death* Rate	Infant** Death Rate	Still-** Birth Rate	Marriage Rate	Divorce Rate
1946:						
Jul	25.1	20.0	72.9	45.1	6.9	1.3
Aug	27.4	19.0	60.4	42.9	6.8	1.4
Sep	31.1	18.2	48.6	38.4	9.9	1.9
Oct	29.5	13.7	54.5	43.4	5.8	0.8
Nov	31.5	13.6	59.4	44.2	8.4	1.0
Dec	28.6	15.6	93.8	50.9	10.1	1.0

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Year and Month	Birth* Rate	Death* Rate	Infant** Death Rate	Still-** birth Rate	Marriage Rate	Divorces Rate
1947						
Jan	44.4	16.8	72.1	34.0	10.9	1.0
Feb	38.0	19.5	106.8	43.4	12.3	1.0
Mar	36.0	18.0	101.8	43.1	12.8	1.1
Apr	32.9	15.6	85.5	44.9	11.9	1.0

* Per annum rates per 1,000 population

** Per annum rates per 1,000 live births

Source: Numbers of vital events are based upon monthly numeric reports, July to September, 1946 and monthly schedule reports, October 1946 to April 1947, from the Bureau of the Census. Rates are based upon estimated population July 1, 1946 and 1947, from ESS, GHQ, SCAP.

SECTION IX

MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

The civilian hospital strength report for period ending 30 May 1947 shows 3,224 hospitals with a bed capacity of 223,810 of which 114,997 are occupied. During this period 338,175 out patient were treated.

SECTION X

CONSULTANTS

NUTRITION

The data on food consumption obtained in May nutrition surveys in four coal mines, a copper mine and railway workers in Tokyo are contained in the accompanying table.

The best use of imported foods by the Japanese is a matter of concern. The Ministry of Welfare through its Nutrition Section in the Bureau of Public Health has recommended to prefectural officers the need for practical demonstrations on the use of the imported foods - especially in areas where such foods are likely to be distributed. The demonstrations would be conducted by nutritionists on duty in the welfare offices or by competent home economists attached to schools or universities. Some literature on the preparation of the imported foods has been sent out to prefectures by the Ministry of Welfare. Subsequent material is being assembled and will be available soon. Definite educational programs have been set up in some prefectures.

A conference of nutritionists will be held in Tokyo the 23rd and 24th of July on the preparation of imported foods. This means that there should be available in the prefectures, for education of the population, individuals who have some experience in the use of imported foods.

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RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of
various classes of food consumed per capita per day
May 1947

Special Workers

(Four Coal Mines,
Copper Mine, Rail-
way Workers)

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	<u>Coal Mines</u> 3016	<u>Copper Mine</u> 1210	<u>Railway Workers</u> 646
<u>Number</u>			
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>			
<u>Adult Unit</u>	0.887	0.854	0.824
<u>No. persons</u>			
<u>Protein</u>			
Animal	21.1	22.3	12.6
Vegetable	43.4	37.5	58.0
Total	64.5	59.8	70.6
<u>Fat</u>	10.7	15.6	12.2
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	389.6	342.1	369.9
<u>Calories</u>			
Ration	1588	1498	987
Free Market	278	186	822
Home Production	56	20	13
Gift	31	-	98
Total	1953	1704	1920

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita Per Day
from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - May 1947

	<u>Coal Mines</u>	<u>Copper Mine</u>	<u>Railway Workers</u>
<u>Grains</u>			
Rice	375.8	392.0	177.6
Wheat	12.0	0.9	111.8
Barley	37.2	-	36.3
Others	7.6	1.2	20.9
Total	432.6	394.1	346.6
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>	0.1	-	0.2
<u>Potatoes</u>			
Sweet	62.5	-	139.7
White	112.0	90.4	56.6
Others	8.5	41.8	16.1
Total	183.0	132.2	212.4
<u>Sugars</u>	2.8	-	1.7
<u>Oils</u>	1.0	0.2	1.2

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	<u>Coal Mines</u>	<u>Copper Mine</u>	<u>Railway Workers</u>
<u>Legumes</u>			
Soya	0.9	-	0.6
Soya products	14.1	13.8	20.0
Other beans	0.6	1.1	78.1
Total	15.6	14.9	98.7
<u>Animal Foods</u>			
Fish	102.9	115.9	60.6
Meat, Poultry	1.1	0.3	1.9
Eggs	2.5	0.2	1.0
Milk	1.3	-	0.4
Total	107.8	116.4	63.9
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>	150.6	177.1	123.0
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>			
Citrus, Tomatoes	3.7	-	4.1
Other Fruits	1.1	-	1.8
Other Vegetab.	77.1	120.7	55.6
Total	81.9	120.7	61.5
<u>Seaweeds</u>	7.6	0.8	3.7
<u>Processed Veg.</u>			
Dried	2.5	-	1.1
Pickled	83.8	39.1	30.4
Total	86.3	39.1	31.5
<u>Flavours</u>	30.1	8.0	22.4

SECTION XI

TECHNICAL BULLETINS

The following Public Health and Welfare Section technical bulletins were mailed with the weekly bulletin number 29 on 25 July 1947.

1. Title: The Principles of Venereal Disease Control

Short title: TB-PH-Prev. Med. 4

2. Title: Rabies

Short title: TB-PH-Vet 5.

SECTION XII

MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS

Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 12 July 1947 w/digest.

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DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR THE WEEK ENDING 12 JULY 1947

During the week ending 12 July 1947 there was a total of 25,105 cases of communicable diseases reported. Approximately 89% of the total was accounted for by tuberculosis (8311), measles (5714), whooping cough (5524), pneumonia (2774), and influenza (108). Another 10 percent of the cases were due to dysentery (1,195), diphtheria (425), malaria (393), typhoid fever (394), and paratyphoid fever (122).

Nearly all of the reported communicable disease deaths (343) were due to dysentery (238), typhoid fever (47), diphtheria (28) and epidemic meningitis (22). Deaths were not reported for tuberculosis, measles, whooping cough, pneumonia and influenza.

Diphtheria resumed its downward trend with nearly a 10 percent decrease in cases from 465 to 425 in the week ending 12 July 1947. The number of deaths (28) remained the same. The current and cumulative case rates per 100,000 population per annum were 30.3 and 46.4. Corresponding death rates were 2.0 and 4.1.

Dysentery cases (1195) increased more than 50 percent over the previous week (780) and deaths (238) increased more than 45 percent from 163 previously. This is a normal seasonal pattern but it may be noted that dysentery has not reached as high a level as in 1946 when 2,413 cases were reported for the week ending 13 July. The current and cumulative case rates for the week ending 12 July 1947 were 85.2 and 15.1 respectively while the corresponding death rates were 17.0 and 3.0.

Typhoid fever remained about the same. There were 394 cases and 47 deaths currently compared with 404 cases and 44 deaths in the preceding week. The current and cumulative case rates were 28.1 and 17.6 respectively. The current and cumulative death rates were 3.4 and 2.2.

Paratyphoid fever cases decreased approximately 10 percent from 136 to 122 currently. Deaths (6) were about the same as last week (5). The current and cumulative case rates were 8.7 and 4.8. The current and cumulative death rates, 0.4 and 0.3 respectively, were not significantly different.

One case of smallpox was reported in Aichi Prefecture. In the preceding week there was 1 case in Hyogo prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 0.9 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Typhus fever cases (34) were more than twice the number reported previously (16). Three-fourths of the total cases were reported in Aomori (6) Yamagata (12) and Aichi (8) Prefectures. There was one (1) death in the current week compared with three (3) deaths in the preceding week. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.4 and 2.3 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and 0.2.

The current number of malaria cases (393) was only slightly higher than in the previous week (379). There were no deaths in either week. The current and cumulative case rates were 28.0 and 15.4 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.04.

Scarlet fever remained about the same. There were 47 cases and one (1) death currently compared with 50 cases and no deaths last week. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.4 and 4.0. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases increased from 47 to 63 and deaths rose from 14 to 22 currently. The current case rate (4.5) however, remained below the cumulative rate (6.5). Current and cumulative death rates were 1.6 and 2.0 respectively.

There were no cases or deaths from cholera, Japanese "B" Encephalitis or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases reported for chancroid were 719 and 22,338 respectively; for gonorrhea, 4,703 and 109,887; for syphilis, 2,992 and 75,254.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDING 12 JULY 1947

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	38	5	1623	194	18	2	257	34
AOMORI	9	3	275	27	1	-	35	6
IWATE	3	1	247	22	10	1	94	11
MIYAGI	15	-	354	10	4	-	51	4
AKITA	10	-	320	25	7	-	57	13
YAMAGATA	9	-	449	31	24	4	189	28
FUKUSHIMA	7	-	293	7	93	5	251	30
IBARAKI	9	-	342	32	64	14	239	75
TOCHIGI	10	-	449	30	40	7	138	37
GUMMA	7	1	195	42	64	9	212	29
SAITAMA	3	1	394	44	128	16	298	51
CHIBA	-	-	310	25	40	4	195	36
TOKYO	8	2	1141	189	146	39	696	155
KANAGAWA	5	-	367	25	27	5	165	26
NIIGATA	20	1	413	27	24	6	172	49
TOYAMA	5	-	158	10	11	-	39	3
ISHIKAWA	10	-	375	17	7	3	24	8
FUKUI	5	-	165	9	6	1	42	11
YAMANASHI	2	-	69	7	22	1	90	6
NAGANO	8	-	418	31	5	1	76	14
GIFU	8	1	134	17	16	6	53	19
SHIZUOKA	14	1	358	40	34	4	155	39
AICHI	29	2	1054	66	57	20	281	61
MIE	10	-	448	25	16	5	63	20
SHIGA	3	-	131	10	5	-	25	5
KYOTO	7	-	372	40	29	10	255	24
OSAKA	7	1	306	39	27	8	181	33
HYOGO	13	-	577	44	16	8	85	30
NARA	4	-	118	7	1	-	11	2
WAKAYAMA	7	-	156	5	3	2	14	7
TOTTORI	4	-	116	10	3	-	15	4
SHIMANE	16	-	301	14	7	4	37	14
OKAYAMA	4	-	234	21	2	-	33	9
HIROSHIMA	15	-	354	26	9	1	69	20
YAMAGUCHI	7	-	440	42	34	5	74	18
TOKUSHIMA	4	-	184	7	11	2	45	11
KAGAWA	3	1	180	11	25	4	90	21
EHIME	16	1	602	62	23	4	94	20
KOCHI	10	-	209	14	16	3	105	26
FUKUOKA	16	1	1229	81	19	1	100	16
SAGA	11	-	532	47	12	1	44	10
NAGASAKI	10	2	409	51	29	6	90	25
KUMAMOTO	3	2	127	23	12	14	59	23
OITA	7	-	496	31	5	1	46	11
MIYAZAKI	-2*	-	361	26	24	7	281	41
KAGOSHIMA	16	2	418	55	19	4	311	37
TOTAL	425	28	18203	1618	1195	238	5936	1172

RATE

Current	30.3	2.0	46.4	4.1	85.2	17.0	15.1	3.0
Previous	33.2	2.0			55.6	11.6		

Rates per 100,000 per annum

*Correction

Weekly Reports - 12 July 1947
Continued

[illegible]

Weekly Report - 12 July 1947
(continued)

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX		TYPHUS FEVER	
	Current Cases	Current Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Cumulative Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	34	8
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	1	1
MIZAGI	-	-	1	1
AKITA	-	-	12	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	8	3
FUJITSU	-	-	1	-
ITABAWI	-	-	21	1
TOCHIGI	-	-	23	2
GUMMA	-	-	3	-
SAITAMA	-	-	3	1
CHIBA	-	-	13	2
TOKYO	-	-	18	5
KANAGATA	-	-	4	-
NIIGATA	-	-	3	1
TOYAMA	-	-	1	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
WAGANO	-	-	3	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	3	-
AICHI	1	-	8	-
MI	-	-	4	1
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	1	-
OSAKA	-	-	11	2
HYOGO	-	-	42	3
NARA	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	30	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-
SHIMANE	-	-	7	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	11	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	3	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	7	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	-	-	3	-
EHIME	-	-	13	2
KOCHI	-	-	1	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	40	1
SIKA	-	-	5	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	2	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	2	-
MIZUAKI	-	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	18	-
TOTAL	1	0	368	37

FATE								
Current	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	2.4	0.1	2.3	0.2
Previous	0.1	0.1			1.1	0.2		
Fates per 100,000 per annum								

Weekly Report - 12 July 1947
continued

PREFECTURE	M.L.R.I.				CHOLERA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	NR	NR	103	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	8	-	82	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	9	-	106	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	2	-	105	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	5	-	55	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUJIMA	21	-	128	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	10	-	249	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	48	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	9	-	42	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	1	-	30	1	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	4	-	61	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	24	-	378	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	14	-	219	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	21	NR	103	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	6	-	80	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	27	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	3	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	3	-	37	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	4	-	129	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	NR	NR	13	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	2	-	83	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	5	-	173	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	7	-	144	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	63	-	586	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	9	NR	74	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	7	-	45	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	8	-	197	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	4	-	36	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	3	-	48	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	2	-	98	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	3	-	56	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	NR	NR	39	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	163	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	10	-	151	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	9	-	123	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	19	-	279	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	2	-	67	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	30	-	622	4	-	-	-	-
SAGA	8	-	246	3	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	12	-	76	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	12	-	142	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	10	-	220	3	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	3	-	122	1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	16	-	93	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	393	0	6028	14	0	0	0	0
RATE								
Current	28.0	0.0	15.4	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	27.0	0.0			0.0	0.0		

Rates per 100,000 per annum

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDING 12 JULY 1947

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP B ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	12	-	199	7	9	2	299	77	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	15	1	5	1	83	14	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	-	19	3	4	1	53	16	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	2	-	54	1	-	-	84	11	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	18	1	1	-	69	32	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	19	-	-	-	51	14	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	3	-	31	1	5	2	119	29	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	41	1	3	1	154	49	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	26	-	1	-	25	8	-	-	-	-
GUNMA	7	-	45	1	-	5	32	14	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	30	-	-	-	55	20	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	-	30	-	1	-	53	18	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	7	-	288	7	5	5	544	218	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	2	1	73	1	2	1	58	17	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	1	-	12	-	5	-	47	9	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	13	-	-	-	16	1	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	4	1	-	1	36	9	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	4	-	1	1	11	4	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	18	-	1	-	26	3	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	-	44	1	1	-	34	4	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	13	-	-	-	15	3	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	2	-	112	-	1	-	76	18	-	-	-	-
AICHI	1	-	67	1	-	-	25	3	-	-	2	2
MIE	-	-	28	1	-	-	19	1	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	1	-	21	-	-	-	19	7	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	1	-	107	2	-	-	49	10	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	34	-	6	-	97	17	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	1	-	37	-	-	-	47	15	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	8	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	6	-	1	-	7	3	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	5	-	1	-	21	7	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	25	-	-	-	8	3	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	14	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	11	2	-	-	49	16	-	-	2	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	10	-	1	-	27	5	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	3	-	-	1	1
KAGAWA	-	-	11	2	-	-	15	3	-	-	-	-
EHIME	2	-	15	-	2	-	20	12	-	-	-	1
KOCHI	-	-	6	-	-	-	15	6	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	11	1	2	1	63	40	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	1	-	4	-	16	5	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	11	1	-	-	21	11	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	3	-	-	-	26	7	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	7	-	-	-	10	2	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	-	1	1	29	12	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	47	1	1552	36	63	22	2548	781	0	0	6	5

RATE												
Current	3.4	0.1	4.0	0.1	4.5	1.6	6.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.01
Previous	3.6	0.0			3.4	1.0			0.1	0.1		

Cumulative cases and deaths include all reported, beginning with the week ending 4 January through the current week for all diseases.
Rates per 100,000 per annum
Plague: 0

Weekly Report - 12 July 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES	WHOOPING COUGH	TUBERCULOSIS
	Cases	Cases	Cases
HOKKAIDO	NR	NR	NR
AOMORI	113	139	252
IWATE	158	247	145
MIYAGI	142	170	-
AKITA	101	62	84
YAMAGATA	122	91	82
FUKUSHIMA	133	124	403
IBARAKI	193	272	152
TOCHIGI	67	39	139
GUMMA	148	102	165
SAITAMA	43	49	112
CHIBA	45	21	193
TOKYO	67	312	824
KANAGAWA	127	150	413
NIIGATA	273	87	270
TOYAMA	328	71	196
ISHIKAWA	143	78	237
FUKUI	204	119	83
YAMANASHI	51	22	62
NAGANO	180	137	262
GIFU	156	94	115
SHIZUOKA	96	124	166
AICHI	368	136	242
MIE	118	179	53
SHIGA	98	106	90
KYOTO	340	303	511
OSAKA	*(-169)	210	422
HYOGO	291	253	282
NARA	42	27	50
WAKAYAMA	18	50	76
TOTTORI	55	46	62
SHIMANE	214	-	132
OKAYAMA	NR	NR	NR
HIROSHIMA	211	282	368
YAMAGUCHI	58	34	74
TOKUSHIMA	105	156	138
KAGAWA	55	122	61
EHIME	176	291	224
KOCHI	94	90	102
FUKUOKA	229	288	409
SAGA	109	46	115
NAGASAKI	159	131	150
KUMAMOTO	165	84	173
OITA	49	71	138
MIYAZAKI	39	109	84
KAGOSHIMA	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL	5714	5524	8311
RATE			
Current	407.5	394.0	592.7
Previous	568.8	392.5	597.4

Deaths not available

Rates per 100,000 per annum

*Correction

Weekly Report - 12 July 1947
Continued

<u>PREFECTURE</u>	<u>PNEUMONIA</u> Cases	<u>INFLUENZA</u> Cases
HOKKAIDO	NR	NR
AOMORI	72	-
IWATE	219	14
MIYAGI	108	1
AKITA	72	-
YAMAGATA	96	-
FUKUSHIMA	126	2
IBARAKI	86	-
TOCHIGI	48	-
GUMMA	90	-
SAITAMA	47	-
CHIBA	26	-
TOKYO	117	21
KANAGAWA	109	2
NIIGATA	112	-
TOYAMA	57	-
ISHIKAWA	26	-
FUKUI	32	-
YAMANASHI	30	-
NAGANO	70	-
GIFU	56	-
SHIZUOKA	44	-
AICHI	98	-
MIE	31	4
SHIGA	19	-
KYOTO	115	1
OSAKA	60	11
HYOGO	90	1
NARA	20	-
WAKAYAMA	23	5
TOTTORI	20	-
SHIMANE	73	17
OKAYAMA	NR	NR
HIROSHIMA	81	5
YAMAGUCHI	11	-
TOKUSHIMA	43	3
KAGAWA	23	-
EHIME	86	1
KOCHI	31	-
FUKUOKA	109	6
SAGA	35	2
NAGASAKI	32	-
KUMAMOTO	68	-
OITA	31	12
MIYAZAKI	32	-
KAGOSHIMA	NR	NR
TOTAL	2774	108
RATE		
Current	197.8	7.7
Previous	259.1	7.5
Deaths not available		
Rates per 100,000 per annum		

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 AND 1947

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Number	
	12 July 1947	13 July 1946	12 July 1947	13 July 1946	for first 28 weeks 1947	1946
<u>Cases</u>						
Diphtheria	425	640	1901	2520	18203	28889
Dysentery	1195	2413	2901	5634	5936	8981
Typhoid	394	1032	1509	3655	6928	23593
Paratyphoid	122	255	480	869	1871	3900
Smallpox	1	22	11	252	368	17563
Typhus Fever	34	143	112	1219	919	30302
Malaria	393	1615	1468	5203	6028	NA
Cholera	0	43	0	210	0	252
Scarlet Fever	47	29	208	147	1552	1105
Epidemic Meningitis	63	21	208	76	2548	962
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0	9	4	29	6	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Deaths</u>						
Diphtheria	28	39	139	145	1618	2529
Dysentery	238	309	607	744	1172	1399
Typhoid	47	89	175	354	857	2872
Paratyphoid	6	5	17	33	101	194
Smallpox	0	11	3	101	37	2676
Typhus Fever	1	25	8	223	75	2729
Malaria	0	5	0	15	14	NA
Cholera	0	12	0	98	0	106
Scarlet Fever	1	0	4	2	36	74
Epidemic Meningitis	22	10	72	27	781	254
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0	4	3	13	5	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
NA: Not Available						

CASE AND DEATH RATES FOR COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 AND 1947

FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 AND 1947						
Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Rate	
	12 July 1947	13 July 1946	12 July 1947	13 July 1946	for first 28 Weeks 1947	1946
<u>Case Rate</u>						
Diphtheria	30.3	45.6	33.9	44.9	46.4	73.6
Dysentery	85.2	172.1	51.7	100.5	15.1	22.9
Typhoid	28.1	73.6	26.9	65.2	17.6	60.1
Paratyphoid	8.7	18.2	8.6	15.5	4.8	9.9
Smallpox	0.1	1.6	0.2	4.5	0.9	44.7
Typhus Fever	2.4	10.2	2.0	21.7	2.3	77.2
Malaria	28.0	115.2	26.2	92.8	15.4	NA
Cholera	0.0	3.1	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.6
Scarlet Fever	3.4	2.1	3.7	2.6	4.0	2.8
Epidemic Meningitis	4.5	1.5	3.7	1.4	6.5	2.5
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.02	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<u>Death Rate</u>						
Diphtheria	2.0	2.8	2.5	2.6	4.1	6.4
Dysentery	17.0	22.0	10.8	13.3	3.0	3.6
Typhoid	3.4	6.3	3.1	6.3	2.2	7.3
Paratyphoid	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5
Smallpox	0.0	0.8	0.1	1.8	0.1	6.8
Typhus Fever	0.1	1.8	0.1	4.0	0.2	7.0
Malaria	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.04	NA
Cholera	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.3
Scarlet Fever	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.04	0.1	0.2
Epidemic Meningitis	1.6	0.7	1.3	0.5	2.0	0.6
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.01	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

NA: Not Available

Rates per 100,000 population per annum

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 12 JULY 1947

(C) Current cases plus delayed reports
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	38	767	203	4628	117	2455
AOMORI	15	207	86	1317	46	856
IWATE	4	83	15	499	11	765
MIYAGI	7	189	103	1521	55	1026
AKITA	1	135	29	949	23	706
YAMAGATA	4	119	13	860	52	1021
FUKUSHIMA	6	215	97	1917	55	1465
IBARAKI	11	393	54	1395	50	1457
TOCHIGI	4	239	60	1850	47	1587
GUMMA	3	158	56	1073	67	1399
SAITAMA	3	480	21	1927	9	1329
CHIBA	NR	397	NR	1948	NR	1259
TOKYO	29	1029	103	3614	102	2726
KANAGAWA	19	819	407	6571	190	3161
NIIGATA	8	237	75	1624	81	1412
TOYAMA	4	244	47	1718	35	1361
ISHIZAWA	9	372	122	2114	44	1339
FUKUI	11	235	44	860	45	639
YAMANASHI	-	57	41	830	14	326
NAGANO	2	189	52	1985	35	1408
GIFU	15	420	54	2022	27	923
SHIZUOKA	15	386	49	1793	38	1833
AICHI	61	2006	338	8223	209	4470
MIE	13	752	35	1408	39	1365
SHIGA	14	561	35	940	41	855
KYOTO	24	1036	140	4064	106	2176
OSAKA	103	2690	486	10010	274	8394
HYOGO	22	998	215	4597	218	4601
NARA	21	282	19	443	24	442
WAKAYAMA	16	630	108	1875	52	1073
TOTTORI	9	221	140	1927	26	964
SHIMANE	-	111	33	943	30	928
OKAYAMA	36	915	109	2925	65	1866
HIROSHIMA	18	616	149	4205	61	1964
YAMAGUCHI	8	194	42	1838	59	1213
TOKUSHIMA	5	67	45	691	30	702
KAGAWA	8	377	27	1536	37	896
EHIME	7	170	56	1805	59	1880
KOCHI	4	188	44	912	16	784
FUKUOKA	67	1640	268	6588	173	3669
SAGA	12	224	97	2235	39	1169
NAGASAKI	34	416	320	3503	144	1445
KUMAMOTO	8	206	83	2165	63	1424
OITA	14	504	97	1626	56	1099
MIYAZAKI	2	50	61	1020	27	599
KAGOSHIMA	5	114	25	1393	1	823
TOTAL	719	22338	4703	109887	2992	75254
RATE						
Current	51.3	56.9	335.4	279.9	213.4	191.7
Previous	54.7		322.6		230.4	

Rates per 100,000 per annum

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